

| Project Title | Funding | Institution |
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| Roles of Oxytocin and Vasopressin in Brain | \$1,866,157 | National Institutes of Health |
| Effects of Chronic Intranasal Oxytocin | \$1,105,938 | University of California, Davis |
| Identifying therapeutic targets for autism using Shank3-deficient mice | \$487,448 | ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI |
| Prefrontal function in the Shank3-deficient rat: A first rat model for ASD | \$457,912 | ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI |
| Functional analysis of the Schizophrenia and Autism Spectrum Disorder gene TCF4 i | \$457,500 | LIEBER INSTITUTE, INC. |
| Oxytocin Receptors and Social Behavior | \$440,363 | Emory University |
| Characterization of the Schizophrenia-associated 3q29 Deletion in Mouse | \$417,252 | Emory University |
| Mechanisms of circuit failure and treatments in patient-derived neurons in autism | \$406,250 | BROWN UNIVERSITY |
| Neurobiological Signatures of Social Dysfunction and Repetitive Behavior | \$400,710 | NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE |
| Striatal synaptic Abnormalities in Models of Autism | \$397,500 | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |
| Preclinical evaluation of NMDA receptor antagonists for treating Rett Syndrome | \$396,250 | CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY |
| THE GENETIC AND NEUROANATOMICAL ORIGIN OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR | \$391,250 | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Mechanisms of stress-enhanced aversive conditioning | \$381,250 | Northwestern University |
| Formation and Function of Circuitry for Vocal Learning | \$361,456 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Scalable technologies for genome engineering in hiPSCs | \$341,000 | University of California, San Diego |
| Novel Genetic Models of Autism | \$329,427 | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |
| Linking cortical circuit dysfunction and abnormal behavior in genetic mouse models of autism | \$268,210 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Neurologin function in the prefrontal cortex and autism pathogenesis | \$250,000 | Stanford University |
| Understanding brain disorders related to the 15q11.2 chromosomal region | \$250,000 | Johns Hopkins University |
| The role of PTCHD1 in thalamic reticular nucleus function and ASD | \$250,000 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Molecular consequences of strong effect ASD mutations including 16p11.2 | \$250,000 | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Chromatin remodeling in autism | \$250,000 | Stanford University |
| Neural mechanisms of social reward in mouse models of autism | \$249,994 | Stanford University |
| Pre-clinical evaluation of oxytocin for ASD treatment discovery | \$244,898 | University of California, Davis |
| Disruption of Cortical Projection Neurons, Circuits, and Cognition in ASD | \$244,881 | GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY |
| A novel neural circuit analysis paradigm to model autism in mice | \$238,500 | Duke University |
| Modeling The Serotonin Contribution to Autism Spectrum Disorders | \$227,339 | Vanderbilt University |
| 16p11.2: Defining the gene(s) responsible (grant 1) | \$212,100 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| A novel window into ASD through genetic targeting of striosomes - Core | \$170,040 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Optical imaging of circuit dynamics in autism models in virtual reality | \$165,691 | Harvard University |
| Targeting System Xc- for the treatment of the Autism Spectrum Disorder subpopulations, Fragile X syndrome and Phelan-McDermid syndrome | \$151,366 | PROMENTIS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. |
| Functional Analysis of Rare Variants in Genes Associated with Autism | \$147,905 | Yale University |

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| Detecting and Treating Social Impairments in a Monkey Model | \$146,468 | Stanford University |
| Characterization of brain and behavior in 7q11.23 duplication syndrome-Core | \$138,402 | University of Toronto |
| Understanding copy number variants associated with autism | \$125,000 | Duke University |
| In vivo approach to screen ASD allele functions in cortical interneurons | \$125,000 | University of California, San Francisco |
| Analysis of oxytocin function in brain circuits processing social cues | \$125,000 | Harvard University |
| Cellular models for autism de novo mutations using human stem cells | \$125,000 | Broad Institute, Inc. |
| CHD8 and beta-catenin signaling in autism | \$125,000 | University of Chicago |
| The Role of Cation/Proton Exchanger NHE9 in Autism | \$125,000 | University of California, San Francisco |
| Human Gene Editing and In Situ Sequencing of Neuronal Microcircuit Arrays | \$125,000 | Harvard University |
| How do autism-related mutations affect basal ganglia function? | \$125,000 | University of California, Berkeley |
| Uncovering the impact of 16p11.2del on neurons mediating motivated behavior | \$124,957 | The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania |
| In Vivo Functional Analysis of Autism Candidate Genes | \$123,750 | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Safety, Efficacy and Basis of Oxytocin and Brain Stimulation Therapy in ASD | \$114,583 | University of Pennsylvania |
| Analysis of autism-associated alleles in C. elegans | \$108,061 | California Institute of Technology |
| Dissecting striatal circuit dynamics during repetitive behaviors in autism | \$107,254 | Fundação D. Anna de Sommer Champalimaud e Dr. Carlos Montez Champalimaud |
| Top-down dynamics in autism | \$105,000 | ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY |
| Characterization of brain and behavior in 7q11.23 duplication syndrome-Project 1 | \$103,684 | University of California, Davis |
| PsychoGenics Inc. | \$98,114 | PsychoGenics Inc. |
| A novel window into ASD through genetic targeting of striosomes - Project 1 | \$77,447 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Stable Zebrafish Models of Autism Spectrum Disorder | \$75,250 | University of Miami |
| Comparison of cortical circuit dysfunction in ASD model mice | \$62,500 | The Regents of the University of California, Berkeley |
| Microcircuit endophenotypes for autism | \$62,500 | University of California, San Francisco |
| High-throughput drug discovery in zebrafish models of ASD risk genes | \$62,500 | Yale University |
| Biomarker discovery for low sociability: A monkey model | \$62,500 | Stanford University |
| A new non-human primate model for studying communicative behaviors | \$62,500 | Johns Hopkins University |
| Role of the hippocampal CA2 region in autism | \$62,500 | Columbia University |
| Identifying autism-associated signaling pathways regulated by CHD8 in vivo | \$62,500 | King's College London |
| Brain imaging of treatment response | \$62,167 | The Hospital for Sick Children |
| SCN2A mouse | \$60,000 | Duke University |
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| Electrophysiological consequences of SCN2A mutations found in ASD | \$60,000 | The Regents of the University of California, San Francisco (Contracts & Grants) |
| Exploring VIPR2 microduplication linkages to autism in a mouse model | \$42,000 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Studies of genetic and metabolic disorders, autism and premature aging | \$34,275 | National Institutes of Health |
| Investigations of a Proposed Molecular Feedback Loop in Cortical Neurons in Psychiatric Pathogenesis | \$25,000 | University of California, San Francisco |
| A Unified Molecular Mechanism Explaining Social Behavior and Oxytocin levels in ASD | \$25,000 | Washington University in St. Louis |
| Rebuilding Inhibition in the Autistic Brain | \$24,840 | Brandeis University |
| Pinpointing Genes Underlying Autism in Chromosomal Region 16p11.2 | \$1,250 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Synaptic pathophysiology of 16p11.2 model mice | \$0 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Investigating Wnt signaling variants in mouse models of ASD | \$0 | University of California, San Francisco |
| 16p11.2 deletion mice: autism-relevant phenotypes and treatment discovery | \$0 | University of California, Davis |
| Preclinical Autism Consortium for Therapeutics (PACT) | \$0 | University of California, Davis |
| Preclinical testing of novel oxytocin receptor activators in models of autism phenotypes | \$0 | University of North Carolina |
| Preclinical Autism Consortium for Therapeutics (PACT)- Boston Children's Hospital | \$0 | Boston Children's Hospital |
| The tissue-specific transcriptome anatomy of 16p11.2 microdeletion syndrome | \$0 | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Testing brain overgrowth and synaptic models of autism using NPCs and neurons from patient-derived iPS cells | \$0 | University of California, San Francisco |
| Novel approaches to enhance social cognition by stimulating central oxytocin release | \$0 | Emory University |
| Testing brain overgrowth and synaptic models of autism using NPCs and neurons from patient-derived iPS cells | \$0 | Salk Institute for Biological Studies |
| Characterization of synaptic and neural circuitry dysfunction underlying ASD-like behaviors using a novel genetic mouse model | \$0 | Duke University |
| Role of Caspr2 (CNTNAP2) in brain circuits - Project 2 | \$0 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Preclinical testing of novel oxytocin receptor activators in models of autism phenotypes | \$0 | University of North Carolina |
| Preclinical testing of novel oxytocin receptor activators in models of autism phenotypes | \$0 | University of North Carolina |
| Role of Caspr2 (CNTNAP2) in brain circuits - Project 1 | \$0 | King's College London |
| Role of Caspr2 (CNTNAP2) in brain circuits- Core | \$0 | Weizmann Institute of Science |
| Novel therapeutic targets to treat social behavior deficits in autism and related disorders | \$0 | University of Texas San Antonio |
| Examination of the mGluR-mTOR pathway for the identification of potential therapeutic targets to treat fragile X | \$0 | University of Pennsylvania |

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| Behavioral evaluation of a novel autism mouse model | \$0 | Shriners Hospitals for Children - Northern California |
| Endocannabinoid Enhancement of Sociability in Autism-related Mouse Models | \$0 | University of California, Irvine |
| Deep Brain Stimulation for Autistic Self-Injurious Behavior | \$0 | Johns Hopkins University |
| Comprehensive Phenotyping of Autism Mouse Models | \$0 | University of Pennsylvania |
| A mouse model of top-down interactions | \$0 | ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY |
| Role of the CUL3-mediated ubiquitination pathway in autism | \$0 | Portland State University |
| Circuit-level developmental and functional dynamics in an ASD genetic model | \$0 | Univeristy of Queensland |
| Rapid drug discovery in genetic models of autism | \$0 | Research Center of Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal |
| Functional connectivity in monogenic mouse models of autism | \$0 | Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia |
| A zebrafish model to identify epigenetic mechanisms relevant to autism | \$0 | King's College London |

